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The Hongkong Telegraph

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June 26, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83
Humidity 92 81

June 25, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 71 73

7691 日八初月五

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

二拜禮 號六廿月六英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITAIN AND HOLLAND.

A GRAVE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Populace Seize Potatoes Consigned to Britain.

London, June 25.

The *Daily Mail* correspondent at The Hague states that the populace at Rotterdam has seized and distributed lighters of potatoes consigned to the British Government, thus creating a grave political situation.

The Dutch-British Agricultural Agreement allows Holland to export fifty per cent. of the potato crop equally between Britain and Germany, but as Holland owed Britain 11,000 tons on the 1916 Agreement, Britain insisted on receiving from the 1917 crop before any potatoes were exported to Germany.

Subsequently, the British authorities at The Hague ascertained that Holland was preparing to export potatoes to Germany, and they warned the Dutch Government that grave consequences might ensue, involving the fate of Dutch ships in Allied harbours.

Sir Walter Townley previously informed the Government that the population was likely to produce restlessness among the population, which has now happened at Rotterdam, in consequence of the recent reduction of the potato rations.

Britain insists that the seized potatoes shall be replaced, and the Agreement scrupulously observed.

AUSTRALIA AND CONSCRIPTION.

Voluntaryism on Its Final Trial.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says Mr. Hughes is expected to make an important recruiting announcement there in a few days. He will probably declare that voluntaryism is on its final trial, and that if it fails, the question of Conscription must again be submitted to the people.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

General Botha's Warning to the Republicans.

London, June 25.

General Botha, continuing his speech at Robertson, said:—"South Africa is our Fatherland and our heirloom. We would indeed be weak and miserable if we did not stand in the first place for our Fatherland.—(Cheers). But I believe in maintaining the link between South Africa and Great Britain.—(Cheers). You cannot destroy this link without a bloody civil war. All this talk of liberty sounds very well, but you cannot create a Republic unless the two races agree, and is it possible that Englishmen in South Africa will have a Republic? You will do nothing but arouse suspicion by talk like this. If the people go on so talking, you will never make this a great country. If it did come to war, we should be killing off each other, and in the end somebody else would walk away with the spoils and sit on the top of us.—(Cheers). People are playing with fire, and let me warn them that it is the easiest thing to start a fire but most difficult to extinguish the flames. Let us cease this nonsense and fit ourselves for the days after the war, when we will be called upon to settle all kinds of problems."—(Cheers).

General Botha concluded by emphasising that South Africa was a sister state to Great Britain, and South Africa's first duty, in the interest of the Union itself, was to remain on a friendly footing in the British Empire, without abandoning any of the principles of South Africa. It must always be seen that South Africa's interests were to secure a constitutional connection between the Union and Great Britain. But for the British Fleet, they would have been in the greatest of difficulties. The fact of the Nationalists winning a few seats would not scare him. Six seats had been won in the Cape, the majorities of which only totalled 1,350, while there were 55,000 Union voters at the front, who, surely, were not Nationalists. General Botha, in an eloquent peroration, appealed for unity between Briton and Boer. He was given a great ovation.

BABY-KILLER HONOURED.

London, June 25.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that Brandenburg, the leader of the air raid on London, has received the Order Pour le Merite.

IRISH NAVAL COMMAND.

Taken over by U. S. Admiral.

London, June 25.

A message from Queenstown says that Admiral Sims, U. S. Navy, has temporarily taken over the Irish Naval Command, during the absence on leave of Vice-Admiral Bayly, who has been ordered a change and a rest owing to the severe strain of duties since the outbreak of the war.

The Stars and Stripes now float over the Naval Headquarters.

RUSSIAN ADMIRAL AND HIS SWORD.

Throws It Overboard Rather Than Surrender to Crew.

London, June 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, Admiral Kolchak, the ex-Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, states that when the crew of the flagship demanded the surrender of his sword, he threw it into the sea, saying that the Japanese left him his sword when he capitulated at Port Arthur, and he would not give it to anti-sealers.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENT OPENS.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that the Emperor opened a special Session of the Diet with a formal speech. He did not refer to foreign relations.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

Several Successful British Raids.

London, June 25.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says:—"We succeeded at a number of points and successfully entered trenches at Epohy, Bullecourt, Roer, Loos and Hooge, killing many and taking several prisoners. We remained two hours in trenches east of Vermelles, blowing up dug-outs, inflicting casualties. We took fifteen prisoners. We carried out successful minor operations to the south-west of Lens and to the north-west of Warneton, gaining ground and taking prisoners."

Closing in on Lens.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—"We are rapidly drawing the salient closer round Lens. We advanced east of Bois de St. Amant and occupied a quarter of a mile of the German front line, thereby frontally progressing towards the south-western fringe of Lens. Apparently there was very little fighting, the Germans falling back. We found trenches and dug-outs deserted."

Undoubtedly our increasing pressure on the Lens defences are proving most trying and most expensive to the enemy. This is probably the real explanation why we have not attempted to force the fall of Lens. Whilst the tactical value of Lens scarcely justifies a costly mass attack, the Germans must keep very large forces in the town in order to guard against a surprise. As our artillery dominates the place from high ground, the Hun's tenure has been manifestly most uncomfortable.

U.S. Medical Corps Relieve British.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters states that two thousand men of the United States Army Medical Corps have taken over six big British Base Hospitals.

British Nearing Ostend.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the British at Lombardzyde are within nine miles of Ostend.

More Artillery Activity.

London, June 25.

A French communique says:—"There is most lively reciprocal artillery firing in the sector of Royere and Froidmont farms, and in the direction of Hartebise, east of Chevreux."

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

French Cavalry Occupy Lamia.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says French cavalry have occupied the town of Lamia; thus the railway is now opened to Livadia, Thebes and Athens.

M. Venizelos Said to be Forming a Ministry.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that M. Joannart, accompanied by M. Zismis, went to the Palace, where he conversed at length with the King.

It is reported that the Cabinet has resigned and that M. Venizelos is forming a new Ministry.

Countering Possible Reactionary Movement.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Venizelists desire immediately to assume power in order to nip in the bud any reactionary movement at Palonnesos by General Papadoulas, who is stated to have a large following in the Army at present.

M. Venizelos has had a most cordial reception at the Piraeus, and, doubtless, will have the same at Athens, but the Venizelists are divided regarding the desirability of precipitating events.

The Allies' Aims.

London, June 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour stated that it was the object of the Allies to establish unity and freedom in Greece under a form of government which will make unity and freedom permanent.

GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENT.

Failure of Manoeuvres in Russia.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that, writing in *Vorwarts*, Herr Scheideman is greatly disappointed at the non-success of the German manoeuvres in Russia, and he fears there will be a fourth winter of war. He recommends the demoralisation of Germany as a means of preventing this.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTRY.

A Body of Bureaucrats.

London, June 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Vienna message says that Dr. von Seidler's Ministry, which is provisional, consists of bureaucrats.

A telegram from Milan by a Czech Deputy has revealed to the Austrian Parliament that the troops fired on a crowd of women bread demonstrators before the town hall at Prohorka, in Moravia, killing twenty-four, and wounding forty.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Deserters Returning to Regiments.

London, June 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the number of deserters returning to their regiments is stated to be increasing daily. Over 5,000 passed through Minsk on the 23rd instant.

Possible Dissolution of Duma.

London, June 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the *Nemajskij* states that the Government has decided to dissolve the Duma.

A HALF-YEAR OF WAR.

The Allies' Achievements Reviewed.

London, June 25.

The *Times*, in summing up the views of its military correspondent on the situation during the past half-year, points out that since January 1, the Allied cause has been chiefly upheld by the British triumphs in the prolonged battles on the Somme and the Ancre, which compelled a German withdrawal along a wide front, including the Vimy Ridge, while the Spring offensive terminated with the brilliant victory at Messines. We have also taken Bagdad, shattered the Turkish Mesopotamian Army, penetrated the upper reaches of the Tigris, cleared out the Turk from Sinai and invaded Palestine.

On the Western Front, the British and French since January 1 have captured 70,000 Germans, 500 guns, masses of trench mortars and machine guns and disposed of 300,000 of the enemy. At the beginning of April, the German Western reserves numbered 52 (7 Divisions), but at the beginning of June the reserves numbered only 12. Many Divisions were shattered and had to be withdrawn.

Colonel Repington admits that although Hindenburg's silent retreat was the direct result of last year's battles, it compelled a modification of the Allied plans which had been prepared by General Joffre just before his resignation of the Supreme Command. The Allied pursuit, however, was far swifter than the enemy anticipated, nor had he realised the advanced state of the British preparations to attack to the north of Arras. Colonel Repington lays stress on the most violent character and the inevitable failure of the counter-attacks in the battle of Arras, while between Rheims and Ypres the enemy lost all his selected commanding positions held since 1914, and these are now dominated by the Allies.

The interlude due to the Russian Revolution gave an incomparable opportunity which the enemy was unable to grasp. This inability to strike effectively on the Western Front is the measure of their fate. They will never have such a chance again, for Russia may soon be expected to renew the offensive. The Rumanians have regained their strength, and, comparing the position on January 1 with that on June 1, there are sufficient reasons for buoyancy.

OUR WAR BILL.

Mr. Bonar Law's Latest Figures.

London, June 25.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the daily average national expenditure from October 8 to December 12 last year was £6,615,000, from April 1 to May 5 it was £7,971,000, from May 6 to June 9 it was £7,532,000, and from April 1 (2) to June 9 it was £7,752,000. The actual daily war expenditure for the above periods was £5,714,000, £7,457,000, £5,989,000 and £6,723,000 respectively. The increase of expenditure on the Army was partly attributable to payments which would be ultimately recoverable. Expenditure on munitions had been affected by temporary causes, such as the more rapid delivery of orders. Nevertheless, he feared that the Army munitions expenditure would exceed the estimate.

Regarding loans to the Allies, the Imperial Government were still liable during the opening weeks of the current year to fulfil commitments undertaken before the entry of the United States, the advantage of which was how being felt.

Miscellaneous expenditure had substantially increased, as compared with last year, owing, *inter alia* to charges for land and sea transport, including the purchase of ships and food supply, and to War Pensions, which were now £500,000 weekly, and which would continue to expand.

THE KAISER'S COURIER.

Bombs in a Diplomatic Valise.

London, June 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, prominent Norwegian states that Herr Brande, the personal courier of the Kaiser, carried bombs in his diplomatic valise. Germany is attempting to terrorise the Norwegians, all going they are provisioning the Allies.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR PRISONERS CONFERENCE.

London, June 25.

According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, the War Prisoners Conference, mentioned yesterday, has assembled. The Foreign Minister, M. Loozon, opened the proceedings.

GERMAN LEVY ON RUMANIA.

London, June 25.

Reuter's correspondent at Jassy states that the Germans have imposed a levy of two hundred and fifty million francs on the territory they occupy in Rumania.

TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

A Newspaper Correspondent's Impressions.

Madras, May 22.—The special correspondent of the *Madras Mail* in Mesopotamia in the dress of a letter, dated Basra, April 3, gives his first impressions.

Among other things he says:—"By the kindness of the Base Commandant we have enjoyed the privilege of inspecting depots, military stores and the like very thoroughly, with a couple of Staff Officers to explain matters. It would be wearisome to set down details. Suffice it to say, on every side there is abundant evidence of great and well-organised effort to meet the insatiable demands of the troops in the field. The area covered by the depots and supply organisations is immense; even with a motor it took me three hours to complete the first part of my preliminary survey."

Continuing, he says:—"After careful enquiry and inspection of both the War Comforts Depot and the Red Cross establishment, I feel justified in saying that the work done there could not be bettered. The two organisations have an arrangement which prevents overlapping, and a systematic use of the card index method obviates all risk of even the smallest unit being neglected. But the development of all this work for the comfort of the troops does not mean that the need for gifts from India is diminishing. Far from it. I would impress on your readers the fact it is no longer desirable, even as far as it may be possible, to draw on the United Kingdom for comfort gifts. A special duty is thus imposed on India in respect of both the War Comforts Depots and the Red Cross."

Referring to the base hospitals which he visited he says:—"They now leave nothing to be desired in essentials. As for Beit Namsa Hospital for British officers on the river front, with its panes and its quite delightfully though simply furnished wards and recreation rooms—well, as Miss Ball, the distinguished traveller and author, now engaged in political work here under the Government, said to me, 'Illness becomes indulgence with such a haven of rest in prospect.'"

German Fears.

General von Groener, the Director of the War Office, recently published the following proclamation addressed to munition workers:—"Our army needs arms and munitions. Did you not read Hindenburg's letter? How do you dare to defy him? A man bound will be who does not work so long as the army stands opposite the enemy. The worst enemies are amongst us. They are small-minded people, and those who instigate a strike must be branded before the nation as traitors to the Fatherland and the army. Those who listen to their words are cowards. Who dares to stop work when Hindenburg commands work? We are not far from the goal. The nation's existence is at stake."

DON'T FORGET.

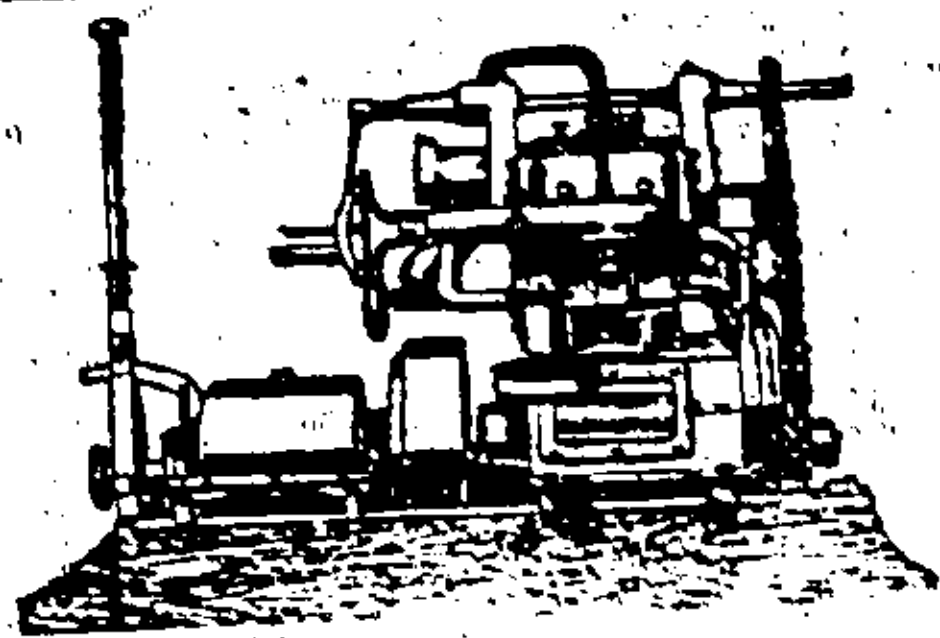
TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Gymkhana Entries Close.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, July 7.
Gymkhana Entries Close.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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to read Chinese examinations, and is possessed
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GENERAL NEWS.

For the Front.
Mr. E. S. Willbourn, Acting
Geologist, F.M.S., has left for
Home to join the Imperial forces.

More Oats to be Sown.
It is estimated that a million
acres of oats will be sown in
Ireland, this year, says Lord
Mayo.

New Army of Munition Workers.
Nearly 50,000 skilled men have
been released from the Army and
840 from the Navy for munition
work.

Floral Freaks.
Among floral freaks of this
strange spring, says a Home paper,
white violets were plentiful in
West Essex though primroses
were not in full bloom.

Explosive Compounds
Amalgamation.
Explosive compounds including
Nobel's, Glasgow, Curtis and
Harvey, Newcastle, and some of
the Birmingham firms have com-
pleted a scheme of amalgamation.

National Baby Shows.
From 800 to 1,000 baby shows
and "pram" parades will be part
of a great national campaign in
Great Britain during the first
week of July to promote the health
and welfare of babies.

Brevet-Colonel T. E. Clarke.
Major and Brevet Colonel
(temporary Major-General) T. E.
Clarke, of the Royal Inland
Fusiliers, who is a son-in-law of
Sir John Jordan, and has been at
Salonika for two years, has
received the Serbian Order of the
White Eagle, 3rd Class.

Anticipating Peace.
Scaffolding is being placed
round the Shanghai German
Consulate apparently preparatory
to repainting the building—an
interesting indication of German
opinion as to the proximity of
peace, observes the N.C. Daily
News.

For Manchu Troops.
In order to show his apprecia-
tion of the "good discipline" of
the pig-tail troops stationed at
the Temple of Heaven, the Chief
Executive sent them 40 heads
each of sheep and pig and several
hundred bags of flour as an
"encouragement," says the
Peking Gazette. It sounds a little
like another example of "the
lively sense of humour to come."

Absent M.P.s.
The Executive of the National
Union of Railwaymen have in-
terviewed Mr. Hudson, M.P., and
Mr. Wardle, M.P., regarding their
non-attendance at the House of
Commons during the second and
third reading of the Military
Service Amendment Bill, and it
was decided to refer the conduct
of these members to the annual
general meeting to be held in
London in June, with a view to
removing their names from the
list of Parliamentary representa-
tives.

Tram Conductress's Death.
Alfred Edward Byman, 58,
engineer, Greenwich, was sen-
tenced to six months' hard labour
at Lambeth Police Court recently
for an aggravated assault on
Elizabeth Mitchell, a tramcar
conductress in the employ of the
L.C.C. The allegation was that
the prisoner, who was a passenger
on the car, pushed the conduc-
tress off the platform, causing her
to fall into the roadway. She
continued her duties for a time,
but was subsequently taken ill
and died. The charge had been
reduced from one of manslaughter.

What is Courting?
Miss Ethel Rayner, a tradition
worker, of Wellesley street,
Stepney, brought an action for
breach of promise in the King's
Bench Division recently against
Ernest James Foster, a member
of the Metropolitan Police Force
at the Arsenal. Defendant, in
the box, asked if Miss Rayner
could prove that he was courting
two other young ladies. "There is
one, at any rate," replied plaintiff,
"at the tailor's shop at the
Arsenal." "Can you prove I am
courting her?" "Yes, you go
out with her." (Laughter.)
"That doesn't prove I am courting
her." "Oh yes it does, I have
seen you with her. You wouldn't
be going out with her unless you
were courting her." (Laughter.)
The jury awarded plaintiff £25
damages and judgment was
entered accordingly.

THE ALEXANDRA GATE

Just arrived. Fresh assortment
American Sweets, Chocolates,
Cocoa.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Chance for Veterans.
"Any age up to 100," says a North London employer's advertisement for men.

For the Front.
Mr. J. H. Lampert, of the Standard Oil Company, Tientsin, is shortly going Home for war service.

Schoolboy's Useful Work.
Glasgow schoolboys planted 11 million seedling trees in their Easter holidays and prepared the ground for planting 20 millions more in the summer vacation.

Hair as Long as Himself.
Said to be a member of the Jesuites (the sect that believed the end of the world was at hand, and built Jesuit's Tower, at Chatham, England, as a sanctuary for the faithful), a verdict of death from self-imposed starvation was returned at the inquest at Ashford on a labourer, Richard Shilling, who died in the infirmary. His hair, it was stated, fell to his feet. He had refused to eat any food as he believed that the Archangel Michael had forbidden it.

"When the Kaiser Was a White Man."

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt entertained the 200 members of the Oyster Bay Home Guard at his house recently. He showed them his trophies, and in speaking of his collection, said: "Boys, I've received presents from everybody on the face of the globe, from kings to prize fighters." With the final word just leaving his lips, he turned and apologised to two ministers, who he had also invited to be present and who seemed shocked at the prize fighter part of the remark. Continuing, he said: "Friends, I am going to tell you a secret: I have in my collection some souvenirs given to me by the Kaiser." At this the crowd laughed. "I would like," he added, "to make a bet that the Kaiser would be tickled to death to get these souvenirs back. Remember, boys, I got them when he was a white man."

Mr. Bonar Law as Chancellor.

Mr. Bonar Law accomplished a feat yesterday, says a Home correspondent writing to the Central China Post on May 3, which probably no man in the House could have done, speaking for 75 minutes on the Budget without notes of any sort except a few figures and yet making no mistake in handling the most complicated aspects of finance and never being at a loss for a word. He is certainly quite an excellent Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has an enormous grasp of figures and he can deal in a really efficacious way with problems over which common men would have spent hours. Mr. Lloyd George was quite at his worst as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Bonar Law is at his best and I am bound to say he is making great progress as a politician, since, although he does not possess a particularly attractive personality, he commands respect not merely for his straightforwardness but for his immense grasp of every subject with which he deals.

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The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes and enlivens the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

NOTICES.

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Ask us about a Victrola for your boat

How often have you felt the alluring charm of music on the water!

Probably you have in mind the exact place on your boat where you could put a Victrola. Drop in and see us about it.

Victrolas, like boats, come in many sizes, and we have a Victrola suitable to almost any boat. Our terms are such that you could not wish for better.

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

GENERAL NEWS.

Colonel H. C. Hale.
Colonel Harry C. Hale, commandant of the 14th U.S. Infantry, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. He is well-known in the Far East. Tientsin War Savings Assoc. Mr. W. P. Ke, U.S.M., General in Tientsin, has consented to act as Chairman of the Tientsin Committee of the China and Japan War Savings Association.

Dr. Wu Ting Fang.
Accompanied by his son, Mr. Wu Chao-chu, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, ex-Acting Premier, left Peking

recently for Shanghai, "where he expects to spend the summer recuperating his health." He probably needs the rest. According to the Chinese Press quoted elsewhere, Mr. Wu Chao-chu has resigned his Councilorship at the White House.

The Chief Discomfort.
A patient resident has received a letter from Lieut. J. J. Anderson, of the Machine-Gun Corps, formerly Secretary of the Tientsin Club, who is at the Front. Mr. Anderson complains of the vile weather which the troops have experienced throughout the winter and in the spring, and says that this is the chief source of discomfort.—P & T. Times.

NOTICES.

Prepaid Advertisements.

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TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bells. use of Telephone. Terms moderate: Tel. No. 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

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TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Moutrie's. Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

WANTED.

Can any lady recommend a first class resident Sew Amah, who understands English, to Mrs. Eldon Foster, 123, The Peak?

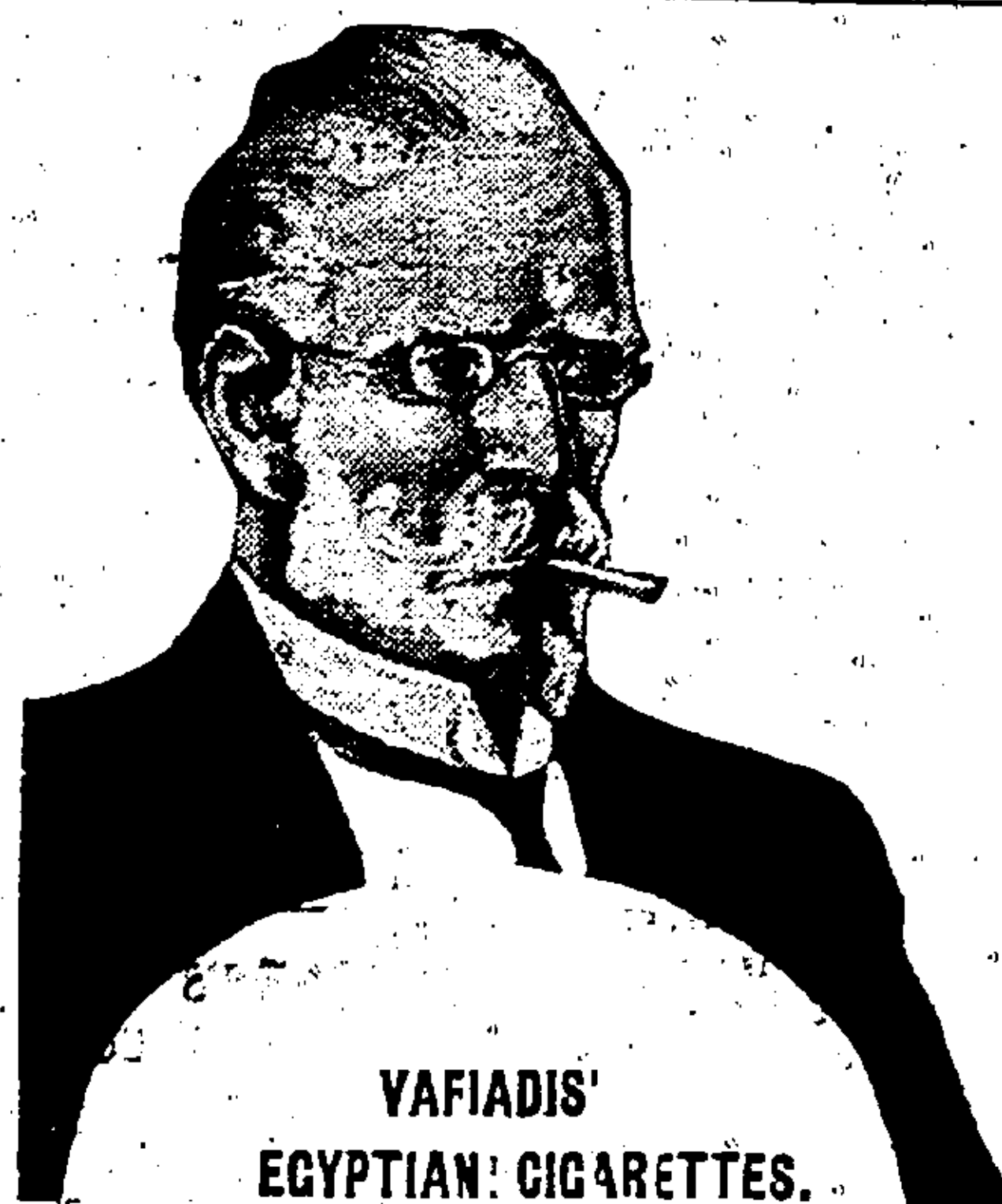
LOST.

LOST—FOX TERRIER PUPPY, from Conduit Road neighbourhood. All white excepting brown patch on right ear; long tail.—A. Hicks, 19, Robinson Road.

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FOR SALE.—24 H.P. A.J.S. MOTOR CYCLE—1916. 3 Speed countershaft model. In perfect running order. Has not been ridden 500 miles. Can be seen at any time by appointment. Cost £150.00. Apply J. E. "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICES.



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Imperial Bouquet per 100	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince " " " " " "	100	4.65
" " " " " "	50	2.35
" " " " " "	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format) Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	50	2.35
Club Size	25	1.10
Non Plus Ultra	10	.40
" " " " " "	100	3.60
" " " " " "	50	1.85
Superfine " " " "	20	.75
" " " " " "	100	2.40
" " " " " "	50	1.20

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NOTICES.

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BRIAR PIPES
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THEY
BEAT
EVERY-
THING



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EXTREMELY DRESSY AND PERFECT
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SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

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FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

Do You Suffer from any
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

Acne, Eczema, Scabies, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Gout, etc. If you don't waste your time and money on useless ointments and costly medicines which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly live the blood of the body and make which time is the true cure of all your sufferings. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is certified by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonials from grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying every other treatment without success. See pamphlet round bottle.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless in the most delicate constitution of either sex. Beware of cheap substitutes.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.



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**THE PREMIER SCOTCH
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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
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Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS.—On June 20, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Roberts, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HYDE-MARRIOTT.—On June 19, at the British Consulate, before Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul General, and afterwards at the Union Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M. A., Frank H. Hyde, to Helen Reeder Marriott.

DEATH.

PATON.—Edward K. Paton, 2nd, Lieut. Machine Gun Corps, late of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London Staff. Killed in action on May 3rd.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

CHINA AND BANKING FACILITIES.

The opening of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, Ltd., marks what promises to be an interesting development in banking in Hongkong. The new concern has been promoted by a number of Chinese, who have studied abroad and who, we read, have come to the conclusion that China needs more help financially than politically at the present time. This may or may not be the case, but at any rate those holding such a view and who are competent to run such a financial concern as the Industrial and Commercial Bank gives promise of being, appear to be setting about the matter on the proper lines. The primary object of the new bank is to institute a sound banking system throughout China, especially in the interior, where the absence of such facilities is stated to operate very materially against the development of the country. This seems to ignore, or at least to discount, the utility of the many admirable banking concerns at present in existence in many of the Provinces in China, which have unquestionably done, and continue to do, good work. We learn that practically all the Directors and shareholders of the new bank are overseas Chinese—mainly American—and that the heads of the bank have been students at American universities and have been studying American banking methods. Presumably, therefore, the intention is to conduct the bank on American lines, and, if such be the case, it will be all to the benefit of the concern.

At yesterday's opening ceremony, Mr. G. E. Anderson, the American Consul-General, made some interesting observations. He was firmly convinced, he said, that the first great need of China was an adequate banking system properly supervised by a responsible Government. With this opinion few people will differ, as undoubtedly Chinese native banking, good as it certainly is in many respects, is not yet satisfactory for the adequate conduct of business on modern lines, and in such a way as to obtain the necessary confidence of its clients, particularly its foreign clients. Chinese banks, he reminded his audience, had also suffered from inadequate Government supervision, but if such supervision is to come from a responsible Government, it would seem that it is still a long way off. However, we can only hope for the best, but there can be no doubt that if Chinese governmental affairs were more stable and the Government able to assist as it ought, Chinese institutions, particularly its banking concerns, would gain immensely. We entirely agree with Mr. Anderson when he says that so long as it is practically impossible to remit money from place to place in China except at rates varying from five to fifty per centum, there will be always something wrong. As Mr. Anderson further pointed out, China must have an adequate banking system and also a suitable currency. Both are absolutely necessary if China intends, as of course she does, to participate in the modern ramifications of finance and commerce on an international as well as a national scale.

This new local Chinese institution, guided as it is by Directors and shareholders who have had the benefit of many years' experience abroad, begins its career under the most favourable auspices; and if its fulfilment comes anything near to the prospects which seem reasonably to await it, it will have accomplished a very great deal. In their efforts the promoters and all concerned with the new bank will have the good wishes of many—all, of whom will watch its career with very friendly interest.

Britain and Holland.

At this time, when we are all hoping for speedy victory for the Allies, it is regrettable that an incident should have arisen at Rotterdam, as mentioned in a telegram elsewhere, which is stated to have created "a grave political situation" between Britain and Holland. The trouble has been created owing to the seizure by the populace of consignments of potatoes destined for Great Britain under an agreement between the two countries. It had been agreed between ourselves and the Dutch that Holland should export fifty per cent. of her potato crop equally between Britain and Germany, but, inasmuch as Holland still owed us 11,000 tons on the 1916 Agreement, we had stipulated that we should have prior call on the 1917 crop. Holland, however, appears to have been preparing to continue the export to Germany, and has been warned of the seriousness of the step by the British authorities. It is not stated whether the warning has proved effectual or not, but at any rate Holland seems to have still intended despatching supplies to the order of the British Government, consignments for which have now been seized by the people of Rotterdam. Our Government very naturally demands the replacing of the seized potatoes and a scrupulous observance of the Agreement.

The Point at Issue.

The incident is, as we have said, an unfortunate one. In itself it may be merely of local significance, but there are big issues involved, the chief of which is the interference by the populace with the due discharge of an international agreement. Without waiving a point of the British demands, we can well feel a measure of sympathy both for the Dutch Government and the Dutch people. Holland is far too close to Germany to be able to feel at all comfortable these days, and we do not know what measure of pressure has been brought on the Government at The Hague—by threat or otherwise—to compel the exportation to the Fatherland of the much-needed potato. One can quite understand, too, the feelings of the people, already on short rations, when they see foodstuffs being sent out of the country. This latter point is doubtless at the bottom of the particular incident now reported. However, if the Dutch Government has seen fit to consent to the exportation of half its crop of potatoes, it alone is answerable to the people. This war is being largely fought on the point as to whether a Treaty is a binding obligation or a mere "scrap of paper." And Holland must learn that an agreement is an agreement, however inconvenient its fulfilment may be.

An Unfortunate Suggestion.

We have no desire to enter into the controversy concerning the dangerous dog, regarding which one or two letters have already appeared in our columns. The matter as to whether the animal is a ferocious one or not has been decided by the Magistrate, and there it can be allowed to rest. But there were some remarks in "Humanity's" letter, which appeared yesterday, with which we most certainly cannot associate ourselves. We refer to the reference to Europeans being "sworn at indiscriminately by Chinese," and the query as to "Where is our protection?" These are most unfortunate observations, being open to the suggestion that Europeans are constantly being insulted by Chinese, even of the better class. That we need hardly say is absurd. The relations between the British and Chinese communities in Hongkong could not be better than they are, and since the war there has grown up an even closer intercourse and intimacy than ever before. Hongkong may well be proud of its Chinese/British subjects, who have given endless evidence of their loyalty and their generosity in a thousand and one ways throughout the war and, indeed, long before it.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of periodicals for the troops from Mrs. C. Howard.

DAY BY DAY.

ONE UNGRATEFUL MAN DOES AN INJURY TO ALL WHO STAND IN NEED OF AID.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the second anniversary of the torpedoing of H.M. S. Majestic.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar demand today was 2s. 6.7/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Drunken Portuguese.
Jose Remedios, a Portuguese, was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk in D'Aguilar Street. His Worship imposed a fine of \$5.

The Royal Society of Arts.
At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts on the 2nd ult., Sir Robert Ho Tung, J.P., of Hongkong, and Mr. Lim Pong Siang, of Singapore, were balloted for and elected Fellows of the Society.

Sugar Theft.
At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged by Inspector Sim with stealing 62 lbs. of sugar from the China Sugar Refinery. Defendant, who pleaded guilty, was sent to prison for a period of three months.

Theft From Ship.
At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, a Chinese was charged with stealing the brass stair protectors leading from the promenade to the bridge of a vessel in port. Sergeant Willis proved the case, and defendant was sent to prison for six months' hard labour.

Far East and the War.

The following subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund are announced:—Mr. Joseph King, Hongkong, \$5 for "Star and Garter"; Anonymous, Kuala Lumpur, \$25; Ladies' Staff of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, \$2, 7s.; and Lady Logard's Household, \$18s. 6d. for Prisoner of War Central Fund.

A Fight and Bribe.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, two coolies were charged with fighting at Takoo Docks, and also with offering a bribe of 50 cents to an Indian constable. The first defendant said that the constable expressed his willingness to let them go if they would give him some money. For fighting, they were each fined \$3, and for offering a bribe, both defendants were sent to prison for a month.

CHILDREN'S AID COMMITTEE.

Kowloon Workers Thanked for Gifts.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Capell, expressing thanks to the Kowloon Unity Workers for war comforts, from Miss Douglas, Hon. Secretary of the Children's Aid Committee, the object of which is to provide hospitality for the children of soldiers, sailors and others in difficulty and distress due to the war:—

50, South Moulton Street, London, W.
May 16, 1917.

Dear Mrs. Capell, — Your parcels arrived yesterday from Messrs. Shewan, Tomer, and we were indeed delighted to see such a lovely assortment of garments, including ten beautiful nightgowns, which are always very valuable to us, petticoats, knickers and such pretty little frocks. I am sure that the children will feel very proud of themselves when they wear those nice embroidered dresses, and I do hope you will express to all those who are helping you our great appreciation of their gifts. You are kind enough to ask us to let you know what we want most. I can assure you we always seem to be needing everything, so we can undertake to be anything you send, but nightgowns are always being wanted, and we are finding it more and more difficult to buy ready-made garments inexpensively.

Yours sincerely,
MARGARET DOUGLAS,
Hon. Secretary.

BROKERS' RICKSHAS.

Resumption of an Interesting Prosecution.

The case was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, in which a ricksha coolie in the employ of Mr. Evan Ormiston is charged with causing an obstruction in Queen's Road Central on June 18, and also with refusing to obey the directions of a police officer in uniform.

Mr. O. McMeester, C.S.P., prosecuted for the Police, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended. Mr. Meester said that his friend had raised the question of arrest, so he would quote Regulation 105, which said:—"Any person who shall have committed an offence against the regulations, may be arrested without warrant by any police officer."

Mr. Meester said the facts shortly were that on June 18, at 3.45 p.m., an Indian policeman noticed that a private ricksha was in front of the International Bank in Queen's Road. He went over to the coolie and gave him instructions to go to the Battery Path side. The coolie refused, and told him he was waiting for his master. After some time the master of the ricksha came out, and Mr. Ormiston wrote in the chit book "Mr. E. Ormiston, J.P."

The constable reported the matter to his superior officer, and next day the Indian arrested defendant. As regarded the obstruction charge there was evidence to show that various complaints had been received from the banks, and especially the International Bank, that private rickshas belonging to exchange brokers, had been causing obstruction. They had even asked that the police on duty might look into the matter. The chief offence, however, was the refusal to obey the officer.

The constable, in his evidence, said that when he spoke to the coolie he replied:—"It is not your business, but that of my master; go away; go away." He (witness) did so and waited until Mr. Ormiston came out of the bank. When he did so witness spoke to him about the matter, and Mr. Ormiston replied, "Give me your chit book. I no fear you. Take this to your master." He then signed his name in the book.

Mr. Shenton, in his cross-examination produced a photograph of Des Voeux Road at 10.30 in the morning, showing a number of private rickshas with an Indian constable looking interestingly on. Asked what he would do if he were in that place, witness replied he did not know; he was not there.

Inspector Garrod said the last witness reported the matter to him on the 19th. The same day the last witness, a Chinese constable and himself went to Ice House Street and saw defendant sitting on the shafts of his ricksha. He gave his name but said he lived at an office which he did not know and they would have to wait until his master came out of the Merchants Bank. Witness told Mr. Ormiston that he was sorry to have to trouble him but his coolie had refused to give his address. Mr. Ormiston then said:—"Very well; take him up."

Witness had had altogether four complaints of obstructions.

Mr. Meester said that his Worship, as a Devonshire man, would remember the case in Exeter where a beer wagon took too long to deliver beer.

Mr. Shenton said that when Mr. Ormiston was formerly manager of the Merchants Bank, he had complained of obstruction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Shenton Inspector Garrod said the photograph was of Prince's Building and the rickshas were allowed to stay there in one line.

Mr. Shenton:—How do you suppose that anyone was going to get to the Bank of Taiwan? I have seen better photographs than that. Strictly speaking, the Indian should have seen there was not a double line of rickshas at the end. At any rate the Indian was fiercely looking at them.

Mr. Shenton:—The Indian in this case was rather fierce. Inspector Garrod, in answer to Mr. Shenton, said he did not see that.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A DANGEROUS DOG.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—The letter appearing in your issue of yesterday under the name of plume "Humanity" purported to "corroborate" a statement in your issue of the 20th inst. about "A Dangerous Dog." I am not concerned with the accuracy or otherwise of the story of the lady's unfortunate experience; the Magistrate has decided that the dog was in fact "accustomed to annoy passengers by barking at bicycles," and I am content to bow respectfully to his decision. In so far, therefore, as "Humanity's" letter endeavoured to do that which it purported to do, it calls for no reply from me at all. But the last two paragraphs of "Humanity's" letter went hopelessly beyond mere corroboration, and to these I crave your indulgence for a little space for a brief reply.

Taking the last paragraph first, I can only say that, unlike "Humanity," I never deem it an "honour" to attack anyone; that if my letter constituted an unjust attack upon a popular gentleman, I should have thought that that popular gentleman was quite capable of looking after himself. I maintain, however, that my letter, written avowedly to correct a gross mis-statement in open Court, was and is unanswerable.

As regards the penultimate paragraph, I think it is an ill-disguised plea for differential treatment between Europeans and non-Europeans. Humanity's question, "Is this sort of thing to go on, are Europeans to be sworn at indiscriminately by Chinese?" can easily be answered. The emphatic answer is "No one should be indiscriminately sworn at by anybody, and that this answer receives no additional emphasis from the irrelevant connotations 'Europeans' and 'Chinese.'"

Yours etc.
HUNG KAM-MING.
[This correspondence must now cease.—E. H. K.T.]

A Youthful Thief.

A small boy was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a watch and chain, some money and a jacket. Defendant pleaded guilty. The case was remanded to see what could be done with the lad.

A Dangerous Person.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with being in possession of a dagger and a long bamboo pole. Defendant said he had the knife to threaten the scavengers with, for when they found him sleeping in the street they beat him with bamboo poles, because they said he was obstructing them in their work. He picked the pole up in the street. His Worship sent the man to prison for seven days.

Mr. Ormiston was inconvenienced. Twice he said:—"Take him up." If he had not said it, it would not have made any difference; the coolie would have been taken up just the same. There was no inconvenience at all. Mr. Ormiston had two coolies left and drove away quite as smartly as he had driven up.

Mr. Shenton:—While you were talking to Mr. Ormiston did not a Mr. Joseph come up to speak to you and ask you where he was to put his ricksha?

Inspector Garrod said he did not know the name of the man. He was "a short Indian chap," and asked where he had to leave his ricksha. Witness asked where his ricksha had been, and the man told him at the Grand Hotel. Witness told him he had no business to leave it there and showed him where it should go. The man Joseph said the constable had moved it from the Grand Hotel, and if it were moved from where witness had referred to, there would be "a hall of a row."

The case was adjourned.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A correspondent (says the Daily Chronicle) demurs to the statement that Pidgin English has no literature. He refers us to a yellow-backed book of 148 pages, entitled "Pidgin-English Sing Song, or Songs and Stories in the China-English Dialect: with a Vocabulary," by Charles Godfrey Leland of "The Breitmann Ballads" fame. Moreover (he adds), the much-used word maskee, with the sense of "without," is a solecism in the verse which we have quoted from the "Bamboo" poem; and the word has nothing to do with the French masque. The true sense of maskee is "but," "however," "nevertheless," "notwithstanding," with a secondary later meaning, "all right," "correct".

Although Leland when he published his book in 1876 had the assistance of the two most distinguished Anglo-Chinese scholars of the day, he was obliged to admit that maskee was a "perplexing word." There is no doubt, however, that like Mandarin and Jose, it is from the Portuguese, viz. masques—"but," "however," "notwithstanding." In the Chinese "Vocabulary of Words in Use Among the Red-Haired People" the word is spelt mas-ze-ki for the benefit of the natives.

April 26 was the 1,000th day of the war, and April 30 was generally accepted as the 1,000th day of our participation in it, says the Chronicle. So far as the first definite warlike step can be fixed, April 26 was undoubtedly the 1,000th day of the beginning of hostilities, as on August 1, 1914, Sir M. de Bunsen telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey from Vienna the brief sentence: "General mobilisation of army and fleet"; and the same day Sir E. Goeben wired from Berlin to the Foreign Secretary: "Orders have just been issued for the general mobilisation of the navy and army, the first day of mobilisation to be August 2."

Our own entry is clearly defined by the ultimatum to Germany on August 4, which expired at midnight Middle European time, corresponding to 11 p.m. Greenwich time. It is therefore the operation of Summer Time which makes the 1,000th day of our participation commence with the beginning of April 29; had our clocks not been advanced an hour, the 1,000th day would have commenced one hour before midnight on that date.

As an addendum to the recent note on the Universities' contribution to the fighting forces, the record of our public schools deserves mention, says the Daily Chronicle. Eton, Harrow, and Rugby have between them sent not far short of 12,000 to the trenches or the Navy. Eton alone having to its credit a goodly list of over 5,000. Nearly 2,000 have been killed, and almost as many mentioned in despatches. Rugby taking the lion's share of the honours with over 900—approximately one in three of all Old Rugbians serving. But Eton stands at the top of the list of V.C.'s gained by the three schools, which number a round dozen, half of which have gone to Old Etonians.

Less well-known public schools have been heroically doing their bit, Marlborough, Clifton, St. Paul's, Christ's Hospital, and Radley having sent over 10,000 old boys to the various fronts, who have some 700 honours to their credit, including eight V.C.'s. Stonyhurst, the Roman Catholic Eton, a small school as English public schools go, has nearly 800 on its roll of honour, and the big proportion of three V.C.'s has been won by the 50 old boys who have been awarded distinctions.

The famous Anglikie Klub of Petrograd has contributed something to the gastronomic of universal clabland. Paul Stroganoff, which figures in the restaurant menus of mankind when at peace, was the invention of one of its members, Count Stroganoff, and Baroness Stroganoff was named after another famous member, who was Secretary of State to Alexander I.

WAR CHARITIES.

Allocation of Hongkong's Contribution of £14,150.

By the courtesy of the Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, the Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong War Charities Committee, we are able to publish some details of a mass of correspondence just received from Mr. Murray Stewart, the Committee's agent in London, who writes—enclosing acknowledgments, receipts, etc.—with reference to the allocation of the last large sum, sent from Hongkong, amounting to £14,150.

The correspondence refers to the sums allocated to the following:

Y. M. C. A. Huts... £1,800
St. Dunstan's... 2,200
Officers' Families Fund... 1,600
R. & D. Cross... 1,750
Flying Cross Hospital... 1,000
French R. & D. Cross: Gen. Funds... 1,000
Hospital Auxiliaire, 113, Hongkong... 500
Barnardo's Homes... 1,000
Dreadnought Hospital... 1,000
Prisoners of War... 1,000
British and Foreign Sailors Society... 500
Lord Roberts' Work Shops... 500
Blue Cross... 500

With reference to the British prisoners "adopted" by the Hongkong War Charities Committee, it was stated that the Central Prisoners' War Committee proposed, as far as possible, to select men from regiments which had been serving in China within recent years. The names of 113 soldiers belonging to the Worcestershire Regiment (20); Royal Munster Fusiliers (20); Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (20); Welsh Regiment (53), were appended as being those "adopted."

Subscription List No. 10.
The following is the latest subscription list issued by the War Charities Committee:

General.
Mr. D. Jaffe... \$1,000
Hongkong Gymkhana Club... 364.50
Some Members of the Hongkong Club... 23.73
Ojagar Singh (Monthly subscription)... 10
Mr. S. G. Newall (Monthly subscription)... 40
Razle Dams... 10
Staff-Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co. (Monthly subscription)... 59
Staff-Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd. (Monthly subscription)... 80
Ladies' Working Party of the Union Church (Monthly subscription)... 50
"Smoker"... 8
Staff-Messrs. Lane Crawford & Co. (Monthly subscription)... 150
Britishers (Monthly subscription)... 100
Mr. Wong Siu Woon (Monthly subscription)... 5
Mr. B. Hancock (Monthly subscription)... 10
Messrs. Pentreath & Co. (Monthly subscription)... 100
Mr. C. B. Brooks (Monthly subscription)... 25
Chief Inspector Kerr (Monthly subscription)... 5
Inspector Gordon (Monthly subscription)... 3
Sergeant Cooper (Monthly subscription)... 1
Sergeant Willie (Monthly subscription)... 3
Indian Constable 247, Ali Ghaur (Monthly sub.)... 50
Proceeds of sale of Tickets at the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournaments... 2,000
H. E. Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G. (Monthly sub.)... 250
Mr. O. Thorne (Monthly subscription)... 50

Collected from the boxes at Peak Tram station, Star Ferry Pier and Blake Pier

L. N. L. (Monthly subscription)... 50
Mr. E. H. Bay... 150
Tail Singh... 5
Kowloon British School (Monthly subscription)... 19.29
Messrs. Alex. Ross & Co... 2,000
Mr. W. Izard Pedersen (Monthly subscription)... 10
Mr. Vald Bjerre (Monthly subscription)... 10
Mr. V. Ackersjære (Monthly subscription)... 10
His Honour Mr. E. H. Gompers (Monthly subscription)... 20
Mr. E. Davidson (Monthly subscription)... 20
Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (Monthly subscription)... 20
Mr. E. L. Agassiz (Monthly subscription)... 20
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp (Monthly subscription)... 20
Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Monthly subscription)... 5
Ginger... 100
Orderly... 21.70
Staff—G. P. O. (Monthly subscription)... 42.65
Anonymous (Monthly subscription)... 20
Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, W. B. S... 20
Phi (Monthly subscription)... 10
Found in Hongkong Club... 30
Mr. J. W. B. Allan... 15
Monthly subscriptions... 2,372.50
Blind Soldiers and Sailors... 5
Navy & Dockyard... 126.10
Messrs. Patell & Co. (Monthly subscription)... 25
Monthly subscriptions... 107.50

Pipe Fund.

Mr. F. G. Becke (Monthly subscription)... 10
Star and Garter... 10
M. S. and E. G... 10
Monthly subscriptions... 37.10

Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshop.

H. E. Sir Henry May, K. O. M. G., (£25)... 208.69

French Relief Fund.

Anonymous... 20

Prisoners of War.

Navy and Dockyard... 126.10

Peak School (Monthly subscription).

Scottish Women's Hospital... 18.50

Collected at a recital given by Mr. Denman Fuller, F. R. C. O., L. R. A. M., on the new organ at the Union Church.

Officers' Families Fund... 337.96

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (Monthly subscription).

Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin (Monthly subscription)... 30

P. J. L. O. (Monthly subscription).

Red Cross... 10

Mr. W. H. Bennett...

St. H. G. P. O. (Monthly subscription)... 24.75

Soldiers & Sailors Families Association.

P. J. L. O. (Monthly subscription)... 10

Mr. H. A. Nisbet (Monthly subscription).

Relief of Dependents of Soldiers & Sailors... 25

Standard Oil Company of New York.

Belgian Relief Fund... 5,000

Anonymous correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press.

Already acknowledged... 422,164.57

Total.

Amounts remitted etc. 417,033.47

Balance in hand.

N. J. STABE, Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong, 26th June, 1917.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

The List Now Closed.

O. Edgecombe... \$ 75
A. Mo. Intyre (2nd donation)... 50
J. Owen Hughes... 50
Kwong Moa Tai... 25
Ming Joo Tai... 25
Kwong Mai Seng... 25
Chu Kai... 25
Proprietors of the Hongkong Theatre... 24
R. A. Nicholson... 20
H. Sykes (2nd donation)... 20
M. E. G... 20
"Thecla" and "Andree" Eastern and Tsun Far Mo Tai Theatre... 11
Rev. E. W. L. Martin, B. M. Aveline, B. Burdette, W. C. Bird, R. D. Thomas, W. Tulip, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, S. S. Lobanz, D. Bartolini, E. Don Potter, W. A. Butterfield, H. Smythe Capt. Eddy, \$10 each... 130.00
J. Eldridge, A. B. Eldridge, J. H. McGingon, W. O. Connor, E. J. Higginbotham, A. W. Harlow, H. G. W. Bache, A. Cue, T. Jones, W. Johnson, G. McCallum, H. J. Weatherhead, H. W. Stringer, S. Bidder, C. V. Mitchellmore, J. O. Riston, R. Hunter, W. McCubbin, W. Johnson, G. H. May, Capt. Pooley, E. A. Coleman, Mrs. Coleman, Capt. Alcock, J. Hyde, E. J. Banje, H. W. Page, Shing Hop & Lee Tung Wo, \$5 each... 145

Chang Tz Tin \$3.00, R. J. Everest, J. H. Kynock, E. B. Small, A. Nichol, A. E. Clements, J. Jack, S. J. Clarke, L. Kay, \$2.00 each, V. C. Labrum & J. Smith, \$1.00 each... 21
Members of the Craighower Cricket Club, per Mr. R. Bass... 100
J. H. N. Mody 2nd (donation)... 50
R. Bass... 20
Dr. J. H. Kew... 50
E. E. Ellis, W. Allen, W. W. Edwards, S. E. Ismail, J. Joseph, \$10.00 each... 50
D. K. Kharas and P. A. Jemastee, \$5.00 each, Per Mr. W. T. Eason (2nd list)... 10
C. W. Falk... 20
W. A. Piper, S. E. Firth, L. MacLaren, W. Drummond, Capt. Holmes and N. Colquhoun, \$10.00 each... 60
A. Pettersen, W. Sanderson, A. P. Haderup, E. J. Fitts, Gibbon, J. B. Nickels, D. Fellingham, J. Sinclair, C. B. Speirs, H. Thomas, H. S. Allison, F. E. Lane, \$5.00 each... 55

Per Mr. A. McKirdy.

J. Dalziel... \$15.00
W. M. Scott, A. McKirdy \$10.00 each... 20.00
D. Templeton, B. A. Ferguson, J. Mitchell, J. McIntyre, J. Dickie, H. L. Barron, W. Bassford, H. T. West, S. Boulton, J. Ferguson, W. Hardwick, R. Aitken, W. J. Hill, W. O. Jackson, T. Bateman, A. O., and A. Carmichael, \$5.00 each... 85.00
Total... 1,171.09

Amount previously acknowledged.

10,805.39

Total.

\$11,976.39

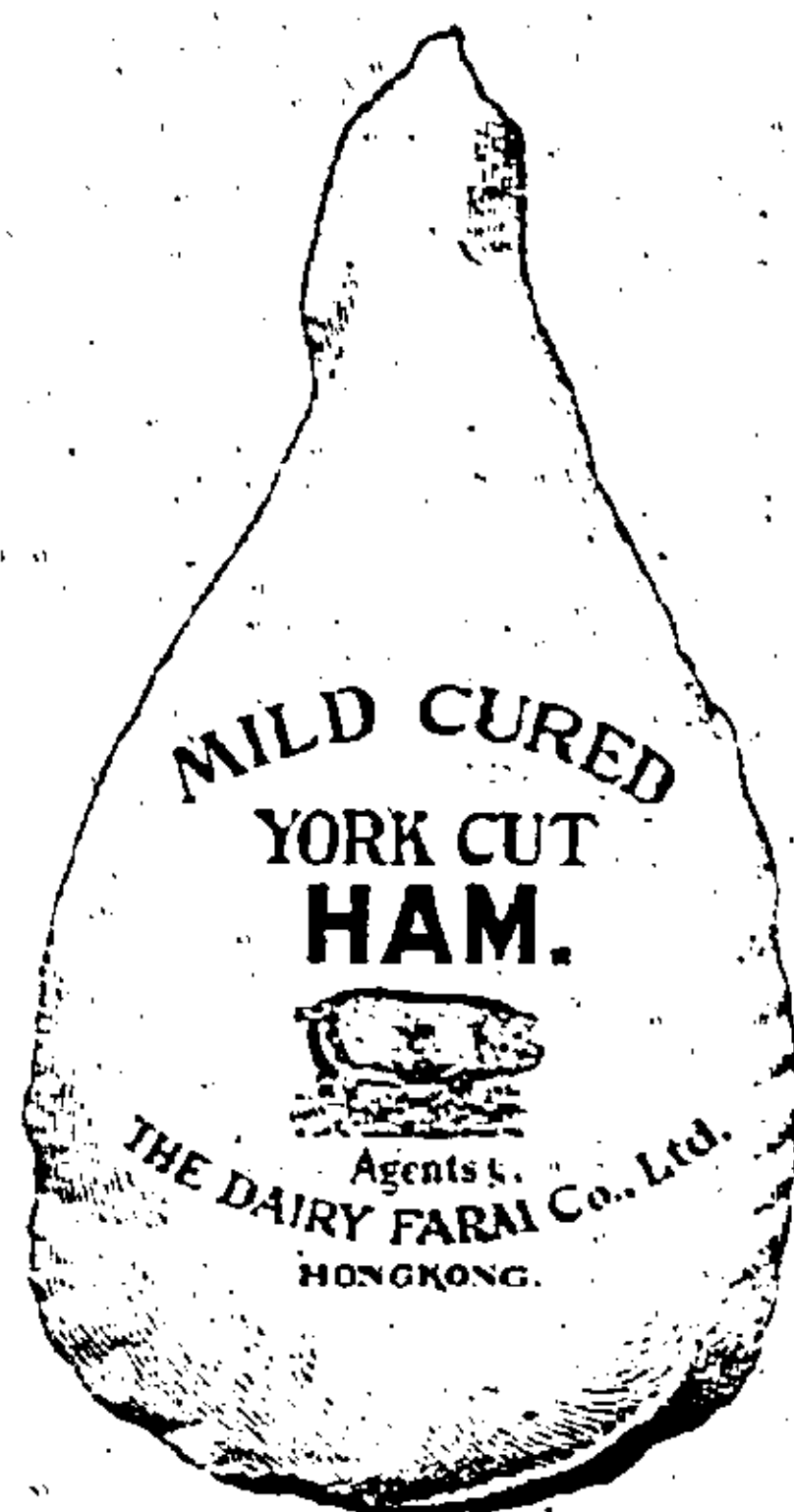
This Fund is now closed.

Collectors are requested to send in their sheets as early as possible.

Gymkhana Entries.

Entries for the next Gymkhana close to-morrow.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

AFFAIRS IN CANTON.

Military Control: Reviving Fantan.

(From our Own Correspondent.)
Canton, June 20.

Chan Ping-kwan, the Tukwan, has notified the Civil Governor, the Provincial Assembly, the Headquarters of the Defensive and Protective Army, and all the civil and military Departments, that civil and military affairs will be temporarily conducted by the Provincial authority alone, and that in view of the necessity for safeguarding the Republic, this authority must be backed by military force. For this reason the military force must be under the Tukwan's absolute control. Henceforth the Headquarters of the Defensive and Protective Army is abolished, and Lam Fa (a well-known military man who showed much ability during the Second Revolution in Nanking) is appointed Commander-in-Chief of that Army. The Army referred to comprises 204 battalions of 300 men and is usually under the command of the Governor. The latter is now rendered powerless, and it is reported that he is about to resign.

A War Expenses Bureau has been established, the main object of which is to revive fantan gambling through the whole Province. A gambling monopolist from Macao offered \$8,000,000 per year, but the authorities ask for \$9,000,000. It is also reported that the monopoly is now being sold in sections by the Government and that \$13,000,000 per year will be easily secured. The local Government has been notified by the Foreign Department in Peking that passes have been given to twelve Japanese, five British, four American and one Portuguese subjects who are on their way to visit certain places in Kwangtung. The authorities are requested to accord them protection.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending June 23, 1917:

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 24 weeks.
This Year: ...	\$14,402	\$331,284
Last Year: ...	13,374	340,469
Increase: ...	1,028	9,125
Decrease: ...		

The British Army. The British Army was now stronger than ever before, and he was convinced the enemy was not stronger. — Lieut.-General Sir John Maxwell.

Austrian General's Tragic Death. The Berlin Tagblatt reports from Salzburg that the Austrian General von Henneberg, during an inspection on the Southern front, was killed by an avalanche.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Arnott C. D. Bowmans Mrs. B. J. M. Band F. Battaglia S. H. Blanceford C. Botelho E. H. Case P. F. Chan K. L. Chang Mrs. P. T. Chan Tong Mr. & Rodge I. Rees J. Conceicao Miss A. Davice E. R. De Souza Mr. & Mrs. V. B. Ferguson Mrs. J. R. Fung Wo in Foo Ho Chang Fung Fook Tien Mrs. & Miss Fisher Miss J. C. Huang C. S. Hung Shoa Mrs. & Master P. Joseph E. M. Jenkins Miss M. R. Kwan L. W. Kavanagh M. Mason D. E. McCarty J. V. Ma Le Hing Wang H. D. Wong Mrs. J. T. & Miss Wong Mrs. A. Wudan D. J. Zacharias W.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two boilers salvaged from the wreck of this steamer. Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned. GILMAN & CO. LTD. Agents. The London Salvage Association. Hongkong, 23rd June 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 290 Dags Trocas Shell. Now on view. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

You can't get wet in the "Mattamac" FEATHER WEIGHT WATERPROOF. The "Mattamac" Stormproof Coat is exceptionally light in weight, yet intensely strong and durable absolutely waterproof smartly cut and thoroughly well made. FIRST GRADE \$20.00 EACH. MACKINTOSH & CO. LTD. Men's Wear Specialists. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd. TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR. We have just received and are now making a special display of the POPULAR BATSWING BOW TIE IN MANY NEW DESIGNS. THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY. PRICE FROM \$1.00. SEE WINDOW.

COLUMBIA RECORDS. VIOLIN, FLUTE, AND HARP TRIOS. 127 {Schubert's Serenade... (At King's Lake... 128 {Sweet Longing... Titi's Serenade... 171 {Lyrelean Echoes... Idillio... 234 {Then you'll Remember Me... Marie-Nocturne... THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, TEL. 1322.

THE TOP NOTCH. "King George IV" Scotch Whisky. THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED. EDINBURGH. SOLE AGENTS: GANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD. WINE MERCHANTS. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL HONGKONG. TEL. 26, 1327.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,525 tons displacement. 30,525 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Bedroom Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned. Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY—
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL No. 1063.

DES VUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 T. 12,500
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Kailash, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	MON., 16th July, at noon. WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
Kobe	Mo, ori Maru Capt. Toki	MONDAY, 2nd July.
Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya	TUESDAY, 10th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).
NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.
Wireless Telegraphy.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	7th Sept.

1st class to London G348 (£71.10.0), return G347.7. (£123).

to San Francisco G3250, return G3437.50.

*Cargo only. *Proceeding to South America Ports.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, &c.

*ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Rv. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail
SHANGHAI.....Shantung.....28th June at 4 p.m.
WWEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN Huichow.....30th June at noon.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chibusa," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Sunning," "Yingchow," "Shantung," and "Shikang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 34.
Hongkong June 26, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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Telephone No. 1574. York Building. (15)

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 7 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailong... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 26th June, at noon.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins... TUES., 3rd July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

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For Freight and Passage, apply to

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NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration.)

For Steamship On

SHANGHAI.....Wingsang.....Wed., 27th June at d'light

TIENSIN via Chefoo.....Chipsing.....Thur., 28th June at d'light

HAIPHONG.....Taksang.....Thur., 28th June at 7 a.m.

SANDAKAN.....Mausang.....Sat., 30th June at noon.

MANILA.....Yuensang.....Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Southern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when convenient.

BORNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Darn.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from direct to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

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SHIPPING NEWS.

REITHRASHAW

The N.Y.K. Muddle.

Following the resignation of

Mr. Hayashi Tami, Managing

Director of the Nippon Yusen

Kaisha, and of Mr. Katsuka

Naoteru, one of the new Directors,

all the latter, that is, Mr. Nakano

Buyei, Baron Go Seinosuke, and

Mr. Wada Toyochi, and all the

three Advisers—Baron Shibusa-

awa Eiichi, Mr. Doi Michio, and

Mr. Kato Masayoshi—who, to-

gether with the new Directors,

joined the Company in connection

with the recent agitation by the

shareholders for an increased

dividend, have also tendered their

resignations, ostensibly owing to

the fact that the recent trouble

has now been amicably settled

by a dividend being declared at

a total rate of 70 per cent. As a

result, speculation is more life

than ever concerning the man-

agement. Much trouble is

expected to arise before the

regular general meeting of share-

holders in November next with

regard to the re-election of the

President and Vice-President

which is due to come up for

consideration at that meeting.

—Japan Chronicle.

Notice to Mariners.

The following notice, issued by

the Government of the Philippine

Islands Department of Finance

Bureau of Customs at Manila on

June 13, appears in Satur-

day's Hongkong "Governor's

Gazette."—An automatic acety-

lene flashing light, showing one

white flash every six (6) seconds,

was established May 11, 1917, on

Pearl Bank, Sulu Sea. The light

is shown from a round steel

tower painted white. Height of

light above mean high water, 65

feet; above ground, 60 feet; and

visible all around the horizon,

and for a distance of 13 miles.

Approximate position:—Latitude,

5° 50' 15" N. Longitude, 115° 43'

30" E. Saluag Island.—An auto-

matic acetylene flashing light,

showing one white flash every

eight (8) seconds, was established

May 13, 1917, on Saluag Island,

South of Sibutu Island, Sibutu

Passage. The light is shown

from a steel framed structure

painted white. Height of light

above mean high water, 94 feet;

above ground, 90 feet; and visible

over an arc of 303° from N. 14°

E. to N. 43° W. and for a distance

of 15 miles. Approximate

position:—Latitude, 4° 5' 30" N.

Longitude, 119° 28' 30" E.

Puerto Princesa.—The third class

black can buoy on the Eastern

edge of Godeon Shoal, Puerto

Princesa, has been replaced by a

second class black can buoy. It

is now moored in 1134 fathoms of

water on the following bearings:

End of what S. 75° E. (True).

Lighthouse S. 38° E. (True).

Norwegian-American Line.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
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DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

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Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo-Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer.....\$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer.....6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer.....5.00

* HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 26th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

WEDNESDAY, 27th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 1st JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to apply at
this Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	28, June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Maria	T. K. K.	3, July
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P. M. S. S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	19, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberna M.	T. K. K.	27, July
Victoria B.C., & Japan	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	15, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	23, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Aryo M.	T. K. K.	11, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	12, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Team	B. & S.	26, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haichow	D. L. Co.	26, June
Shanghai	Sunling	B. & S.	26, June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	27, June
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	28, June
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	28, June
Heiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	28, June
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	30, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	30, June
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	30, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	31, July
Kobe	Moyori M.	N. Y. K.	2, July
Kobe	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	3, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hsitan	D. L. Co.	3, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	7, July
Shanghai	Tikini	J.C.J. L.	9, July
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	10, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Astuta M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, July

NOTICES.

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(MITSUBISHI CO.)
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HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YOKO-
HAMA, HANKOW, PEKING,
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HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
CANTON.

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RO & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
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PORE—Messrs. BORRERO CO.,
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

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PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUN-
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LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
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TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived. Large Shipments of
Cheapest Hams.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, and
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 26th June, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 26th June, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 4th July, at 10 A.M.
No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 13th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,
and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA,"

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge
will be landed at consignees' risk
and expense into the hazardous
and/or ext. hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
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Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
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GRAVING DOCK.

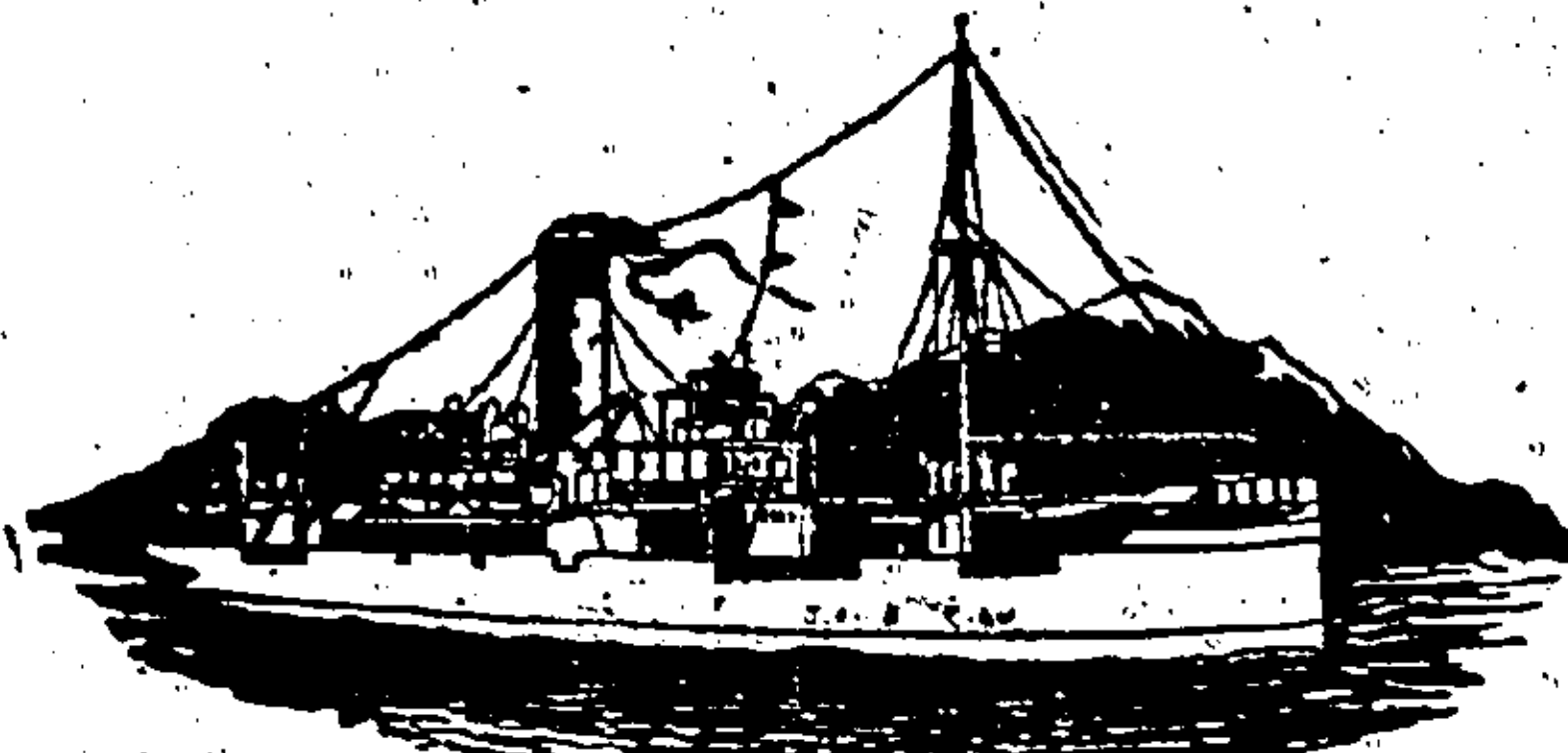
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PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



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OXY-ACETYLENE

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Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
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Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
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ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.

Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN view of repeated enquiries
which have been made to
the undersigned, notice is hereby
given that the parties whose
names were mentioned in the
recent Mixed Court case as Wm.
Katz and A. Katz are not, and
never have been, in any way
connected with the firm of Wm.
Katz & Co., which has been
established in China for more
than a decade, and the present
location of which is at 18, Jinfeng
Road, Shanghai.

WM. KATZ & CO.

(Signed) W. KATZ.

Shanghai, 14th June, 1917.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

OWING to the greatly in-
creased cost of manufac-
ture it has been decided to raise
the price of Ice to 1 1/2 cents per
lb. as from the 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON

& CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1917.

CAST IRON

RAINWATER PIPES

AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.

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NOTICES.

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Angier W.D. Hind W.B.
Almad R. Huxley Capt. L.
Armstrong K.H. Howe E.E.
Bellios Mrs. E.B. Innes Capt. R.
Bartlett R.M. Joseph E.M.
Barker W.L.L. Journal B.de
Branch Capt. & Mrs. Krotzer Dr. A.T.
B. Kert Dr. F.T.
Biting S.T. King O.
Baxter Mr. & Mrs. H. Kirkland Mr. & Mrs.
A. H.T.
Baxter Master. Kane Mrs. H.W.
Birbeck R.J. Lavalley G. Guidon
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Cornelissen Mrs. Labausan E.
Cornelissen Miss. McInnes Mrs. T.R.E.
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TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MAHSDS.

London, June 25.
Reuter's correspondent at Simla says it is officially announced that successful operations were carried out by the Waziristan Field Force, assisted by a Nepalese contingent, against the Mahsuds. Aeroplanes and bombs were employed. The enemy was severely punished, but our casualties were light.

CUBAN MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

Believed to Have Been Caused by a Bomb.

London, June 25.
Reuter's correspondent at New York states a magazine at Havana has exploded, killing one man and injuring many. It is believed to have been caused by a bomb.

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN IN AMERICA.

London, June 25.
A message from Washington states that \$80,000,000 was collected on the first of a six-days' Red Cross campaign throughout the country.

ADMIRAL VON HINTZE.

To be Minister to Norway.

London, June 25.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Tidens Tegn* says Germany has advised the Norwegian Government that it intends to appoint Admiral von Hintze, former Minister to Peking, as Minister to Christiania.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

GREAT SPEECH BY GENERAL BOTHA.

Cape Town, June 25.
Speaking at Robertson, Cape Colony, General Botha regretted that the Provincial Council elections were being fought on political lines. They should have remained outside party politics but unfortunately politics had been dragged into many matters where they should never have been, even into native affairs. He would be a coward and a faithless leader if he allowed his people to sink into the mire without attempting to rescue them. The future of South Africa depended upon the co-operation of the two white races but there could not and must not be two streams in South Africa (Prolonged cheers). Now they had heard of Republican propaganda. Did the people want to cut adrift? Why did they raise these matters under present difficulties?
Would it not have been far more honest to have said at Vereeniging that they desired to create a new republic as soon as possible? General Botha proceeded to point out that the Nationalists' programme and principles specifically recognised Clause 4 of the Act of Union concerning the Union's relations towards the United Kingdom as resting on the bona fides of the two nations. Let anyone tell him, General Botha exclaimed, where their rights had been interfered with or curtailed and what was the reason of this republican propaganda? The fact was that they in South Africa had the greatest possible liberties and as much freedom as could be obtained under any republican system.
[The conclusion of the speech will be found in the new telegrams.—Ed. "H.K.T."]

UNPLEASANT INCIDENT IN IRELAND.

Cork, June 24.
A procession of Sinn Féiners last night attacked a recruiting office. Relatives of men at the front resented the attack and rioting ensued. The police made baton charges, but these being ineffectual military with machine guns were called out. The police were repeatedly stoned and had to act drastically. Shots were fired and one man was killed and another wounded, besides a dozen wounded with bayonets. The disorders were quelled by midnight.

SANITARY BOARD.

Interesting Matters Discussed.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, presided by Mr. E. V. Carmichael, President, presided.

The Staff and the War.

The President, for the information of the Board, presented a memorandum showing the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors during the past year, attached to which was a list showing the duties of the Inspectors, those seconded for military service and others who were on leave in the three years before the war. The memorandum continued:—The Government decided to reduce the staff as far as possible so as to allow as many men as possible to be seconded for military service. At present we are three Inspectors short of our pre-war staff. There were formerly Inspectors for districts 1A and 2A, and 6A and 7A, and there was also another scavenging Inspector, whose duties Inspector Fisher and Inspector Coyah have divided between them. Inspector Fisher has now been discharged from hospital.

The Government does not consider it desirable that any new men of military age should be employed, and men over military age are not regarded as suitable for this Department. I consider that the staff as at present arranged can adequately deal with the work.

Soap-making Application.
Consideration was given to a letter from the Steam Laundry Company relative to soap-making at the Company's premises at Yanmatli.

Mr. Bowley minuted as follows:—Is not a similar manufacture carried on in Victoria Gaoi, without a licence? The application should be granted.

The Director of Public Works suggested that the Head of the Sanitary Department should be requested to report whether in his opinion the operations carried on by the Company are offensive. Seeing that the district around the Laundry is, in great measure, undeveloped, there would appear to be no objection to granting a licence.

The President suggested that the M. O. H. be requested to report whether in this case the operations carried on by the Company were offensive. Seeing that the district around the laundry was in great measure undeveloped there would appear to be no objection to granting a licence as a temporary measure.

Mr. Alabaster said that when the matter was last brought up he opposed the application. He had visited the premises and found that there was in fact no offence, and he wished to withdraw the opposition.

Dr. Ozorio said that he was opposed to the granting of the licence. It was very near to the Kwong Wah Hospital, and he understood there were to be some houses erected close by.

Mr. Bowley moved that the licence be granted. He visited the premises with Mr. Alabaster and

found that the manufacture produced a rather pleasant perfume. The Company used refined tallow and caustic soda perfumed with sweet smelling oil. Moreover he was informed that when a big steamer came into the Colony the laundry had sometimes 50,000 pieces of clothing to wash, so it would be seen that the industry was an important one to the Colony.

Mr. Hallifax said that they did not want to cramp the activities of the soap factory, but the resolution now proposed was too wide for them to pass. It was asking for the whole of the offensive trades to be opened.

The President agreed with what Mr. Hallifax had said, and stated that if this application were granted they would find in a short time that all the unoccupied part of the laundry's premises was being used for soap-making.

Mr. Hallifax moved an amendment that the matter should be allowed to stand over for six months to allow of them considering the point.

This was agreed to.

The Death Rate.

The death rate for the week ending June 10 was shown as being 21.5, as against a rate of 30.5 per thousand per annum during the same week last year.

No Infected Rats.

The returns showing the number of rats caught and examined in the Colony revealed that during the week ending June 9, 1,830 were caught and during the following week 1,932. None of these were found to be infected with plague.

The Water Supply.

Mr. O. G. Alabaster, pursuant to notice, asked:—

(i) How many sanitary conveniences are there in the Colony flushed with water from the mains which supply the population with drinking water?

(ii) In how many of such cases is the water so used measured by a water-meter?

(iii) Is filtered water used in any, and if so how many, of such cases?

(iv) In how many of such cases was the question of using potable water from the public mains discussed and considered when permission was given for the construction of the convenience?

(v) To what extent has the supply of potable water to the inhabitants of the Colony, or sections thereof, been restricted during the last twelve months?

Replying to question No. 5, the President said that the supply of water by means of house services to houses connected with the rider main was discontinued from November 14, 1916, until June 11, 1917, the supply in the rider main districts being given by street fountains during that period.

The President continued to say that he was not in a position yet to answer the other questions, but he hoped to answer them at the next meeting. There were various reports to be considered which had not yet come in.

Bathing Beaches.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, asked:—

"Referring to my question of 17th April, 1917, will the Head of the Sanitary Department take steps for the periodical scavenging of the following sandy beaches within his jurisdiction which are used by the public for bathing and recreation, in addition to the bathing beaches at North Point and Sulphur Channel:—Lai Chi Kok (2 beaches), Beach behind Dock Point, Sai Wan (2 beaches), 'Big Wave Bay'?"

The President said that with regard to Dock Point beach, this would be kept clean. He understood that it was frequently used by the military for bathing.

Mr. Bowley:—Are the North Point, Lai Chi Kok, Sulphur Channel, Sai Wan and Big Wave Bay beaches not within the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Department?

The President said he did not quite understand what Mr. Bowley meant by the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Board. At present the Sanitary Department was scavenging portions of the beaches, but they did not reach nearly so far as these places. At high water mark he had always seen the beach at Sai Wan clean.

It would be asking the Government too much to keep all these places clean.

A NICE LEGAL POINT.

Interesting Criminal Sessions Case.

The June Criminal Sessions were resumed before the Chief Justice, (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning, the prisoner for trial being a Chinese named Ng Wa, the charge against him being that on June 23, 1914, he, being in possession of \$400, of which with others he was owner, did steal and take it away.

The Hon. Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) appeared to prosecute, and Mr. O. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. E. Davidson, defended.

On the opening of the Court, the Attorney General asked leave to add a second count to the indictment, this being one of conviction.

Mr. Alabaster objected, saying that the second count dealt with exactly the same set of circumstances as the first. It stated that on a certain day the defendant was one of a number of beneficial owners of \$400 and that he converted it to his own benefit. They had a good defence to that, but even if they did not, the charge could not be made, because under the Common Law of England a man could not be charged with converting his own property to his own use. Under Ordinance 5 of 1885, it was made possible to charge a man with stealing or embezzling his own property, if he held it in conjunction with others, but it was no offence to convert his own property to his own use.

Under the Larceny Act of 1901, where a man was entrusted with property for certain purposes, but, instead of fulfilling those purposes, he converted it to his own use, he was guilty of a misdemeanour, but he was not liable for the conversion of his own property.

The Chief Justice stated that he did not know anything about the facts of this case yet.

Mr. Alabaster contended that it was a matter of law. The second count sought to be added stated "being entrusted with \$400 belonging to the said beneficial owners," and, on turning to the original count, they found "Ng Wa then being one of beneficial owners," which meant that it was his own property. They could not charge him with converting that.

The Attorney General replied, stating that on the first count he supposed he would have to prove to the jury that when the prisoner took the money he meant to steal it, whereas on the second count, he did not have to do that.

Mr. Alabaster having made other observations on the matter, His Lordship said that the Court usually allowed the Crown to amend an indictment, and until he knew the facts of the case and had heard the evidence for the prosecution, he would allow the second count to be added. If he were satisfied, after hearing the prosecution's case, that the count should not be allowed, then he would not let it go to the jury.

The case was then proceeded with, the jury being composed of the following:—Messrs. A. W. Van Andel, W. Taylor, H. W. Deacon, W. G. Williams, J. P. Xavier, E. M. de Rosierio and B. M. Castro.

In opening the facts of the case, the Attorney General said that it arose out of a sub-contract to supply stones for the purpose of building the harbour refuge at Mong Kok Tui. A company was formed, called the Shun Tai firm, of which the defendant was the managing partner, he having the control of all accounts. Three witnesses would be called, who were partners in that firm, to prove that. On May 8, 1914, the firm entered into a sub-contract with two men, named Chan King-san and Wong Shing, for the supply of stones, the first named being a guarantor and the second a stone-cutter. Under this sub-contract, a deposit of \$400 was paid by Chan King-san to the defendant personally, as security for the performance of the contract. The contract ran its usual course and was carried out, but in September, 1914, Wong Shing, retired and informed the

RUSHED INTO WAR.

Mr. Gerard's Revelation at New York Banquet.

New York, April 27.—General Bridges, Army representative in the British Commission, spoke here last night at a dinner of newspaper publishers and received an enthusiastic reception from the crowded representative gathering.

Outspoken speeches were made by well-known Americans, among them Mr. Gerard, late Ambassador in Germany. In describing his final experience in Berlin, he said:—

"At six p.m. the Foreign Minister sent me to come over and read me the Note in German, that took half an hour, in which he declared that they would commence submarine war at twelve that night. No previous discussion whatever, and nothing but assurances all along that they did not intend to do anything of the kind. The time they gave us to answer the ultimatum of their U-boat warfare was not decent time for a clerk to ask you to pay for your soda water."

Another striking passage from Mr. Gerard follows:—

"I had a great deal of trouble in Germany from American correspondents when they went there. Most of them became super-Ambassadors, and proceeded to inform the German Government that they must not believe the President; that they must not believe the American people."

"And to a great extent this war is due to the fact that these pro-German Americans, a certain number of them, misinformed the German Government as to the sentiment of this country. Of course, there were some among them that remained true-blue Americans, and I want to pay a public tribute to Mr. Conger, who represented the Associated Press, and Mr. Ackerman, of the United Press, because both, in spite of all the blandishments and temptations of Berlin, remained true Americans during all the time they were in Germany."

Interesting views of members of the French Commission are becoming known. Marshal Joffre is here with some practical ideas to give to America, and intends to avoid the spectacular role of a much-feted hero. He is here on hard business. France is willing to give America whatever experience she has gained, especially in the three main departments of aviation, artillery and trench warfare. She will send if necessary her best flying experts to this country, plans of her famous guns, and also trained officers to give war lessons.

An opinion is said to have been expressed by the French Mission that the war is expected to be ended "within a year." They hope that "with the powerful assistance of the United States it may be ended in even less time."

defendant that the deposit had to be paid to Chan King-san. It then seemed that the defendant seized upon this opportunity in order to get keep the \$400 for himself. It was proposed to prove from books that the defendant kept the money for himself.

Resuming afteriffin, the Attorney General said that he had been considering the case and had come to the conclusion that he did not think he could offer any further evidence. As his Lordship knew, the evidence of the depositions was considered before the Crown decided on an indictment, and in this case he did not see the witnesses, only the depositions. He came to a conclusion that there was a *prima facie* case against the accused and he still thought there was by the depositions, but in view of the turn of the evidence given in the morning, he did not think so, though he did not say that the witness was not telling the truth, but the case was not sufficiently strong, and for that reason he did not propose calling further evidence against the prisoner.

The Chief Justice said that the matter was quite within the prerogative of the Attorney General, and that when the latter considered the case, he felt quite satisfied that it was a *prima facie* case.

Prisoner was thereupon discharged.

HUNAN DIVIDED.

Rival Soldiers And Their Leaders.

Changsha, June 8.—Here in the city, there is not much commotion over the general upset in the land. There seems to be no popular anticipation of trouble. Yet when you get below the surface of things there is much to make the outlook grave.

At Yochow, under Gen. Wu Kuang-hsin, and here, under Governor T'an Yen-kai, there are groups of soldiers who are by no means one in purpose. The officers are as divided as the men. There is simply no notion of a national oneness. While, probably, all alike would treat foreigners with the respect due to ideas of the great strength of foreign nations, each would shape their ideas of immediate action on a basis of Chinese versus Chinese. The northern soldiers feel and act as men sent to keep the Hunanese in order. The Hunanese would very much like to keep themselves in order without the help of the northern. The Hunan soldier regards himself as really Republican and thinks the northern men are at heart Monarchists. If you listen to the talk of the Hunan soldier, you would expect him to be ready at any minute to lay down his life for the Republic. I never heard a northerner talk that way when they were quartered here. The northern soldier rarely talked on politics; the Hunan men have at any rate convinced themselves that they are politically sound. I do not think this matter of talking comes from the officers; but still less do I think any officer ever sets himself to instil into his soldiers any notion of national unity.

Away in the south of the province, at Yangchow, is a general, Gen. Wang, who owes his position to the late Governor, T'ang Siang-min. He pre-dated Governor T'ang in declaring independence of Emperor-expectedant Yuan. But he was between the devil and the deep blue sea.

Peking, with over-cleverness, had ringed Governor T'ang round with northern soldiers that were not under the Governor's control—and were therefore supposed to be inimical to Governor T'ang. They got between General Wang and the Governor. Away to the south, over the Kwangsi border, were a much larger number of troops.

It was impossible to cope with enemies on both sides; impossible to fraternize with men sent to suspect. It was comparatively easy to join the southern troops. Hence General Wang turned over in 1912. But no-one in Hunan really believed that General Wang was one with the Kuomintang.

The question to-day is what will General Wang do now. Here at Changsha, I am told, Kwangsi troops are already arriving. They have no particular love for the Hunanese; the Hunanese, none for them. General Wang is as likely to keep aloof from northern troops, southerners (i.e. in his case, Kwangsi men) and Changsha men as well.

Just for the immediate present there is no expectation of fighting here. Half-way between here and Yochow lies the little city of Siangyin, that has had considerable trouble from this circumstance during the past four years. Changsha troops are at present quartered here. If General Wu Kuang-hsin wishes to make any move on Changsha, he will first deal with Siangyin. If there should be any fighting at Siangyin (just at present, I should not expect the Hunan men to retire from Siangyin voluntarily) it will certainly be a warning that Changsha must keep itself entirely quiet. If there should be fighting at Siangyin, it would seem impossible for the northern men not to win. They are better armed, better drilled, better officered. If the Hunan Tommy were on a par with the northern men in these matters, a fight between them would be by no means a foregone conclusion as regards results. As things are, it would be little short of a miracle for the Hunanese to win.

General Wu proclaimed martial law at Yochow. One result has been that he has commandeered the money in the Hunan

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Montagu and Co. in their report dated April 26, state:—

Gold.

The Bank of England's gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of \$137,785, as compared with last week's return.

Another week has passed without any gold having been sent from Canada to New York. On the other hand, about \$3,500,000 were engaged in New York for shipment, mainly for Japan.

In an address delivered at Chicago on April 7, Mr. Paul Warburg, Vice-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, remarked as follows:—"Under the particular circumstances in which we enter the war, the financial aid that our country will be able to render will be one of our important contributions, and I have no doubt that in whatever way our Government will finally decide to appeal to the American investor he will respond with an alacrity and in a spirit that will astound the world. It is a profound satisfaction to all of us to know that never before was this country financially as strong and as well prepared as it is to-day. During the past few years our gold holdings have increased by 57 per cent. from \$1,900,000,000 to about \$3,000,000,000. In addition, as you are well aware, we have improved our position as against other nations by repurchasing our own securities and making foreign loans to an amount approaching \$5,000,000,000."

Silver.

The market has shown considerable steadiness at a somewhat higher level.

The outstanding feature continues to be the scantiness of supplies, rather than pressure to buy.

The Shanghai exchange has risen in sympathy with the price of silver, and sales from that quarter are not reported.

Although reports show that there is likely to be an increased activity in the mining industry of Mexico, it does not follow that much silver will come on offer from that country. The details as to Mexican coinage given last week suggest that considerable demands will be made for that purpose upon the local output.

The Indian currency figures recorded below in lakhs of rupees show a reduction of 45 lakhs in the Treasury holding. This is the third successive week that the total has shrunk, and is the lowest since February 7 last.

Notes in Circulation ... 8410 8447 8340
Reserve in silver coin and bullion 1738 1874 1629
Gold coin and bullion in India ... 1158 1210 1156
Gold in England ... 687 592 592

The stock in Bombay consists of 1,509 bars, as compared with 1,700 bars last week.

The stock in Shanghai on April 21 consisted of about 28,500,000 ounces in sycee and 17,200,000 ounces in sycee, as compared with about 28,000,000 ounces in sycee and 16,400,000 ounces on the 14th instant.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:—April 20, 37.3/16 cash; April 21, 37.1/8 cash; April 22, 37 cash; April 23, 37.3/16 cash; April 24, 37.3/16 cash; April 25, 37.5/16 cash; April 26, 37.5/16 cash; average, 37.187.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

Bar Gold p. oz. std. 77/9.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is 2d. above that fixed a week ago.

Bank. There happened to be about twenty times the amount in silver dollars at Yochow that there is here. It would hardly be possible here for the bank to cash a five-figured cheque.

The cash, paper, and bank rapidly this last week, 2,000,000 are given for a bright dollar. N. C. Daily News.

